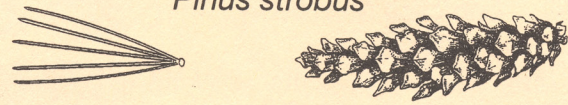
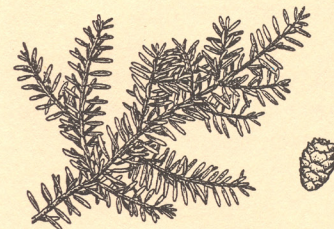


**18** **White Pine**  
*Pinus strobus*



Our **most common** New York State **evergreen** tree with pale green needles in groups of 5. Cones resinous, about 4-6 inches long. Its soft wood is harvested for building material.

**19** **Hemlock**  
*Tsuga Canadensis*



A native evergreen fond of cool ravines whose purplish bark was ravaged during the Civil War to tan leather for the North's boots. Needles are about 1/2 inch long, singly attached, dark green above and whitish below. The hemlock may be recognized by its **bent growing tip**.

**20** **White Ash**  
*Fraxinus americana*

Our straightest-growing tree that makes the best, most easily split firewood. It has opposite pinnately-compound leaves and a winged fruit called a samara. A favorite wood for **baseball bats** and other athletic equipment.



**21** **Basswood**  
*Tilia americana*



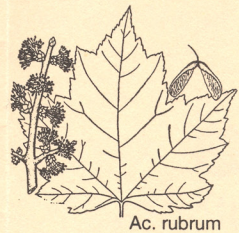
Also referred to as Linden, this hardwood tree has a soft wood that is preferred by **woodcarvers**. Leaves are subtovund with toothed margins. Fruit clusters are attached to a leaf-like bract.

**22** **Box Elder**  
*Acer Negundo*



Our only native maple with compound leaves having 3 to 5 leaflets. Tends to hold its **winged fruits or samaras** late into the winter and is therefore a favorite tree for feeding winter finches.

**23** **Red Maple**  
*Acer rubrum*



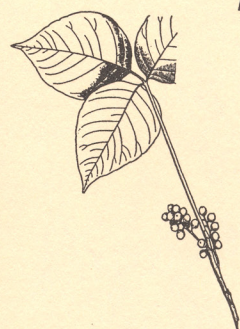
Known as soft maple, this **silver-barked** tree is the most widespread maple in New York. Its 3-5 lobed leaves are sharply toothed. It should not be confused with the **Silver Maple** ---- *Acer saccharinum* which has very **deeply lobed leaves** and prefers river banks. Both have winged fruits called samaras.

**24** **Sugar Maple**  
*Acer saccharum*



Known as hard maple, it is used for furniture and firewood while its sweet sap is condensed (40 to 1) for maple **syrup**. It has 3-5 lobed leaves with few teeth. The sugar maple has winged fruits and in the fall its foliage often turns fire-orange.

**25** **Poison Ivy**  
*Rhus radicans*



Recognized by its **leaflets 3 - let it be**. Has white fruits as does poison sumac which should not be confused with the common red-fruited shrub called staghorn sumac. Its aerial rootlets lack the suction-cup endings found in virginia creeper.

**Friends of the Greenway**

Yes! Count me in! I believe in protecting farm and forestland, wildlife habitat and watersheds in the Penn-York Valley. I want to become a member of Carantouan Greenway!

- Mighty Oak \$100 per year
- Golden Eagle \$50 per year
- Stargazer \$25 per year
- Trailblazer \$15 per year
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Gift Memberships are available:**

Gift in memory of \_\_\_\_\_

Gift in honor of \_\_\_\_\_

Gift membership for \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

*Any donation will make you a member!*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank You**

Gifts to Carantouan Greenway are fully tax deductible. Carantouan Greenway is a 501 (c) (3) organization.

**CARANTOUAN GREENWAY**  
Sayre, 18840: PO Box 441 • Waverly, 14892: PO Box 827

# Tree Trails



## CARANTOUAN GREENWAY

\* **A guide to Selected Trees**

\* **Wildwood Reserve**

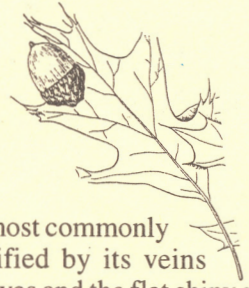
\* **Sayre Susquehanna Trail**



**1**  
**Sycamore or Buttonwood**  
*Platanus occidentalis*



Bark appears in **multicolored grey, green and white**. Wood is extremely hard, used for butcher blocks. Fruit forms as a dense ball in our biggest dbh (diameter at breast height) tree which prefers wet habitats.



**2**  
**Red Oak**  
*Quercus rubra*

The most commonly harvested oak used for flooring. Identified by its veins protruding beyond the margin of its leaves and the flat shiny plates on the bark. Fruit for all oaks are **acorns** actively sought out by deer and squirrels. **Black Oak**, *Quercus velutina*, has a darker bark but is otherwise very similar to red.

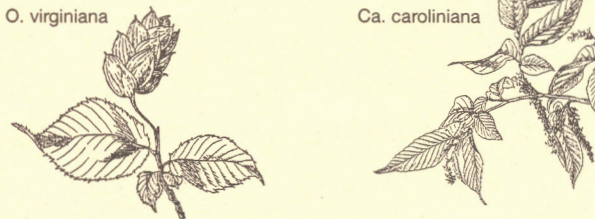
**3**  
**White Oak**  
*Quercus alba*



Produces the most **edible acorn**. Tree has a light-colored bark, with rounded deeply lobed pinnately-veined leaves.

**4**  
**Hophornbeam or Ironwood**  
*Ostrya virginiana*

An extremely hard-wooded understory tree. Light brown **scaly bark** unlike the other common Ironwood, *Carpinus caroliniana* also known as **Musclewood** which is a muscular-looking **understory tree**. Both produce wood formerly used to peg beams.



**5**  
**Shagbark Hickory**  
*Carya ovata*



Easily identified by its **peeling bark**. Has the most edible hickory nut, unlike the **Pignut Hickory**, *Carya glabra*. Both possess **pinnately compound** leaves, usually with 5 leaflets. The terminal leaflet in shagbark is clearly its largest. Wood is quite hard with strong supple branches that make good bows and tool handles.

**6**  
**Black Walnut**  
*Juglans nigra*



An openly branched tree with a **mocha-colored chambered pith**. Produces a rounded husk-protected nut, unlike the football-shaped nut of the **Butternut**, *Juglans cinerea*.

**Black Walnut's** terminal leaflet of its compound leaf is often missing unlike the butternut which most often has a terminal leaflet as well as a deep chocolate-colored chambered pith.

**7**  
**Black Willow**  
*Salix nigra*



Our large native willow with linear-lanceolate stipulate leaves. Flowers in linear form known as **catkins** forming **silly parachutes** for seed distribution.

**8**  
**Quaking Aspen**  
*Populus tremuloides*

An early successional small tree with **grey-greenish bark**. Broadly ovate leaves with a flattened petiole. **Cottonwood**, *Populus deltoides* is a very large tree with leaves that have an indented base at its attachment to its **flattened petiole**.



**9**  
**Black Locust**  
*Robinia Pseudoacacia*



Deeply grooved bark protecting very hard **rot-resistant wood**. Oval leaflets on pinnately compound leaves. It is a member of the bean family having a pod fruit.

**10**  
**Hawthorn**  
*Crataegus sp.*



Many species with simple toothed leaves. Branches with serious **spines**, fruit clustered like tiny apples.

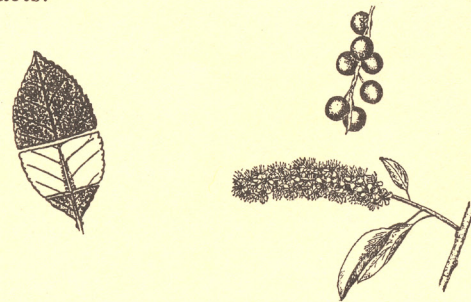
**11**  
**Apple**  
*Pyrus Malus*



Finely serrate ovate leaves with an apple fruit. Member of the Rose family with many short branches called **spurs**.

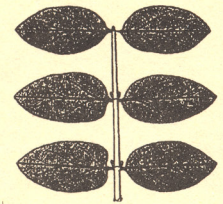
**12**  
**Black Cherry**  
*Prunus serotina*

Produces a fine furniture wood. Most easily recognized by its **potato-chip bark**. Many birds pass the cherry pit through their digestive tracts.



**13**  
**Honeysuckle**  
*Lonicera Morrowi*

This shrub has sweet smelling, creamy white to yellow flowers. This foreign transplant is a **dominant shrub** in our understory that produces red fruits eaten by songbirds.



**14**  
**American Hackberry**  
*Celtis occidentalis*



The gray smooth bark of this tree develops **warts and ridges** with age. The leaves are fuzzy with an uneven base.

**15**  
**Staghorn Sumac**  
*Rhus typhina*



The branches of this tree are covered with soft, **downy hairs like the velvet** of developing deer antlers. Its dense panicles of red fruits reach toward the sky and readily identify this non-poisonous shrub.

**16**  
**Gray Birch**  
*Betula populifolia*



This short-lived, **white-barked** early successional tree often grows in clusters and should not be confused with larger **singly** growing tree, the White or **Paper Birch**, *Betula papyrifera* of ski country.

**17**  
**Red Cedar**  
*Juniperus virginiana*

This cylindrical evergreen has **awl-shaped needles** that are tightly attached. It produces a bluish berry-like "fruit" that is used in flavoring gin. Smell some crushed needles.

